**Questionnaire – Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences**

**Role of Organised Criminal Groups with regard to Contemporary Forms of Slavery**

**Submission of Ireland**

**May 2021**

**1. Types of criminal groups involved in contemporary forms of slavery**

1. **Is there evidence of organised criminal groups engaging in contemporary forms of slavery in your country?**

Organised Crime Groups (OCG’s) operating in Ireland are known to use juveniles and other vulnerable people in many aspects of crime including the drug-trade - street dealing, drug-debt related intimidation; and the storage and movement of illicit goods amongst other crimes. Indicators of human-trafficking identified in the examination of crime recorded, is followed up with a parallel investigation by, or coordinated by, the Human Trafficking Investigation and Coordination Unit of An Garda Síochána (Irish Police).

1. **If so, please provide further information about these groups, including their names, social, cultural or ethnic profiles, and structures (e.g. large hierarchical groups or network- based small groups working individually or in collaboration with others).**

We are not in a position to provide data relating to the specific makeup of the OCG’s operating in Ireland.

1. **Do these criminal groups operate domestically or internationally?**

These OCGs operate internationally, and victims tend to be of the same nationality as their perpetrators.

**2. The nature and extent of criminal groups’ involvement in contemporary forms of slavery**

**a) What is the nature and extent of the involvement of organised criminal groups in**

**Contemporary forms of slavery in your country?**

An Garda Síochána is alert to the connections between organised crime and human trafficking and has increasingly pursued a strategy of focussing on organised crime and identification of human traffickers operating as organised crime gangs in Ireland. A number of investigations include cases where organised crime gangs have been targeted jointly with colleagues in other jurisdictions.

**b) Is there information regarding individuals being exploited by organised criminal groups in criminal activities (e.g. drug production, theft, etc.)?**

In 2019, there were forty-two victims of human trafficking identified by An Garda Síochána. Of these victims, thirty-four of these were victims of sexual exploitation, three were victims of labour exploitation, two were victims of both sexual and labour exploitation and three were victims of forced criminality. This represents twenty-two less than the sixty-four reported in respect of 2018. As was the case in previous years, in 2019 the vast majority of incidents of human trafficking reported in Ireland relate to sexual exploitation. However, the actual number is likely to be significantly higher as many victims remain undetected. The difficulties in securing convictions against traffickers is well understood and An Garda Síochána continue to vigorously pursue a number of cases.

**c) Is there evidence of individuals being exploited in legitimate businesses run by**

**organised criminal groups, such as agriculture, domestic work, construction and**

**catering?**

In 2020, An Garda Síochána and the Police Service of Northern Ireland targeted labour exploitation in the car valeting services and car washing sectors.

**d) Is there evidence of corruption (e.g. bribery) and obstruction of justice (e.g. witness & jury intimidation) committed by organised criminal groups? If so, in what way does this affect victims/survivors of contemporary forms of slavery?**

An Garda Síochána operates a witness protection programme to counter attempts by criminal gangs and other groups to prevent the normal functioning of the criminal justice system, including through the threat and the use of violence and the systematic intimidation of witnesses.

**e) Does the involvement of organised criminal groups in contemporary forms of slavery**

**pose additional challenges in the identification of victims? If so, please provide details.**

As previously stated, victims tend to be from the same country as their traffickers. For this reason, victims of human trafficking may be fearful of those who are engaged in human-trafficking inflicting harm on family members who continue to live in the country of origin of the victim, in reprisal for a victim reporting alleged human trafficking. In such circumstances, victims may be reluctant to provide a statement of evidence, without which the prospect of commencing a prosecution is limited.

**3. Legislative Frameworks –**

**a) In addition to legislation relating to contemporary forms of slavery, does your country have any statutory frameworks criminalising the activities of organised criminal groups (e.g. participating, leading/directing, organising or being a member)? If so, please provide details, including statistical information on prosecutions/convictions if available.**

Section 72 of the Criminal Justice Act, 2006[[1]](#footnote-1) provides an offence for a person who participates in or contributes to any activities of a criminal organisation. The Offences Against the State Act, 1939[[2]](#footnote-2)as amended provides an offence for membership of an unlawful organisation and provides that a person who directs, at any level the activities of an unlawful organisation shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life. The 1939 Act as amended also provides an offence for knowingly providing assistance to an unlawful organisation.

The total cases finalised in the Special Criminal Court where such cases are heard are as follows:

Membership of unlawful organisation & related offences:[[3]](#footnote-3)

* Prosecutions: 0 persons prosecuted in 2018; 3 in 2017; 13 in 2016.
* Convictions: Convictions N/A in 2018; 100% in 2017; 85% in 2016.

Participating in organised crime:[[4]](#footnote-4)

* 3 prosecutions on indictment in 2017 (0 in 2018 and 0 in 2016). Convictions N/A 2018 – 2016.

Directing an unlawful organisation:[[5]](#footnote-5)

* Prosecutions: 0 persons prosecuted in 2017; 0 in 2016; 1 in 2015.
* Convictions: N/A 2017-2016; 100% conviction in 2015.

The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008[[6]](#footnote-6) as amended by the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Amendment) Act, 2013[[7]](#footnote-7), the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998[[8]](#footnote-8), and the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act, 2000[[9]](#footnote-9) provide various offences in the facilitation or organisation in offences such as, human trafficking, exploitation and other related offences.

**b) Do the legislative frameworks on contemporary forms of slavery stipulate the involvement of organised criminal group as an aggravating factor increasing penalties?**

There are no references in legislative frameworks that the involvement of an organised criminal group is an aggravating factor that may result in increased penalties.

**c) Does your country have legislative frameworks to promote intelligence-led law enforcement (the use of special investigative techniques such as surveillance and interception of communications) to combat contemporary forms of slavery?**

Ireland has legislation in respect of both surveillance and interception of communications. Those investigative techniques are regulated by law, namely the Criminal Justice (Surveillance) Act, 2009[[10]](#footnote-10) and the Interception of Postal Packets and Telecommunications Messages (Regulation) Act, 1993[[11]](#footnote-11). In general terms, surveillance and interception may be carried out, subject to strict conditions as set out in legislation, and in connection with serious (in the case of interception), or arrestable (in the case of surveillance) offences, which are offences that can lead to imprisonment for 5 years or more.

**d) Given the human rights implications arising from intelligence-led law enforcement (such as the rights to privacy and a fair trial), do these legislative frameworks provide for sufficient safeguards against abuse (e.g. judicial or other approval and oversight and grievance mechanisms in case of an abuse of process)?**

There are no specific legislative frameworks that protect these rights other than the general protections in the Irish Constitution, Bunreacht na hÉireann[[12]](#footnote-12), and Ireland’s broader human rights protections. The Data Protection Acts of 1988[[13]](#footnote-13) and 2003[[14]](#footnote-14) provide that personal data must be accurate, be kept by authorities for lawful purposes, not be disclosed in an improper manner, and be protected by adequate security measures*.*

**e) Does your country have legislative frameworks on money laundering and criminal asset recovery (or confiscation of criminal proceeds)?**

*Money laundering*

Ireland’s legislative frame work includes the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Act, 2010[[15]](#footnote-15) as amended by the Criminal Justice Act, 2013[[16]](#footnote-16) and the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) (Amendment) Act, 2018,[[17]](#footnote-17) which consolidated Ireland’s existing anti-money laundering and terrorist financing laws.

The Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) (Amendment) Act, 2021[[18]](#footnote-18) was signed into law on the 18 March, 2021. The primary purpose of the Act is to amend the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Act, 2010 in order to transpose, in part, Directive (EU) 2018/843[[19]](#footnote-19) on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, into national law. It improves the safeguards for financial transactions to and from high-risk third countries and sets new limits on the use of anonymous pre-paid cards; brings a number of new ‘designated bodies’ under the existing legislation; enhances the customer due diligence requirements; prohibits credit and financial institutions from creating anonymous safe-deposit boxes; provides for the issuing of Ministerial guidance in relation to ‘prominent public functions’ in respect of politically exposed persons (PEPs) and includes a number of technical amendments to other provisions of the Act.

Section 31 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1994[[20]](#footnote-20) as amended by substitution by Section 21 of the Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act, 2001 (general offence of money laundering)[[21]](#footnote-21) are also components of the legislative framework in place to end money laundering.

*Criminal asset confiscation*

Criminal Justice Act, 1994[[22]](#footnote-22), sections 4 to 18 provides for the recovery/confiscation of the proceeds of drug trafficking and other offences.

The Proceeds of Crime Act, 1996[[23]](#footnote-23) as amended the Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act, 2016[[24]](#footnote-24) legislates for dealing with property concerned with criminal activity.

The Criminal Assets Bureau Act, 1996,[[25]](#footnote-25) established a criminal assets enforcement agency.

**f) Does your country also support civil asset recovery without criminal conviction? If so, please provide details including any safeguards in place.**

The Proceeds of Crime Act, 1996 to 2016 allows the Criminal Assets Bureau (enforcement agency) to freeze and seize assets, which it must demonstrate to the High Court as being the proceeds of criminal conduct. This is done on the civil standard of proof, which is known internationally as non-conviction based forfeiture.

Affected persons are allowed to bring a challenge to an authorisation by the Chief Bureau Officer in the High Court. An application for compensation for losses incurred by the owner of the property can be provided if the Criminal Assets Bureau fails to apply for or obtain an interim order from the Court. Other safeguards include the opportunity for a respondent to seek to vary an order, the opportunity for any persons claiming ownership to be heard, provision for legal aid, the use of a notice to be given to a respondent, and grounds for refusing a disposal order.

**g) How does your country deal with corruption and obstruction of justice committed by organised criminal groups in relation to contemporary forms of slavery?**

There is no specific law in Ireland relating to human trafficking & corruption. However, section 41 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1999[[26]](#footnote-26)provides an offence for intimidating witnesses, jurors or potential jurors and their families with the intention of causing the investigation or course of justice to be obstructed, perverted or interfered with. Perverting the course of justice (corruption in judicial proceedings) is also a criminal offence under section 7 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2010[[27]](#footnote-27) as amended.

In 2018, Ireland consolidated its corruption legislation into one Act, the Criminal Justice (Corruption Offences) Act, 2018[[28]](#footnote-28).  This Act transposes the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)[[29]](#footnote-29), the OECD Convention on Foreign Bribery in International Business Transactions[[30]](#footnote-30), the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption[[31]](#footnote-31) and various EU Instruments on corruption into Irish law.

**h) What legislative and other mechanisms are in place to protect witnesses in criminal proceedings involving organised criminal groups?**

The Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2011[[32]](#footnote-32) amends the Civil Legal Aid Act, 1995[[33]](#footnote-33), and allows the Legal Aid Board to provide victims with legal advice in criminal matters and in particular, all through the criminal justice process to ensure that the victim is protected and advised of his/her role as witness. The intimidation of witnesses is also an offence under section 41 of the Criminal Justice Act 1999[[34]](#footnote-34). The criminal offence of harassment may also apply in such circumstances.

The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008[[35]](#footnote-35) allows the judge to authorise the exclusion from the court all persons other than officers of the court and persons directly concerned with the proceedings in order to protect the identity and safety of suspected victims. There is also the possibility for an alleged victim of trafficking to give evidence through a live television link, with the leave of the court in the case of adults, from either within the State or abroad.

The Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking of Human Beings (2016)[[36]](#footnote-36) highlights that An Garda Síochána operate a Witness Security Programme in response to attempts by criminal and other groups to prevent the normal functioning of the criminal justice system, including threats of violence and systematic intimidation of witnesses.

**4. Victims’/survivors’ access to justice and to remedies**

**a) What types of assistance (e.g. legal, medical, social and financial) is provided to victims who have been enslaved by organised criminal groups?**

In Ireland, victims of enslavement are most often also victims of human trafficking. The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the framework through which state bodies fulfil their obligations to victims of human trafficking to protect and promote their human rights, often working in partnership with non-governmental organisations (NGOs)/civil society organisations (CSOs). The supports available under the NRM include Accommodation, Medical care, Legal advice, Immigration permission, interpretation and translation services, as well assistance to return home if required.

**b) Is provision of such assistance linked to a formal victim identification process and/or**

**cooperation in criminal investigations and proceedings?**

 An Garda Síochána are the only body who can officially identify a person as a victim of trafficking which is a necessity to enter the NRM but cooperation in criminal investigations and proceedings is not a pre requisite to enter the NRM. The Irish government also funds NGOs who provide some necessary support services outside of the NRM.

**c) What mechanisms/channels exist for them to access justice and remedies, and in**

**which ways are they able to participate in criminal proceedings?**

Ireland ensures that victims of trafficking have early access to legal practitioners, through the Legal Aid Board’s the Human Trafficking Specialised Unit or by means of funding NGO groups that provide legal assistance. The service is provided to victims acting as witnesses in prosecutions taken under specified provisions of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008.  Identified potential victims of human trafficking can also be provided with free legal advice in relation to the following:

* The victim’s immigration status in Ireland;
* Redress through the employment protection legislation (legal advice only);
* Information on the criminal justice system, compensation and voluntary return home;
* Criminal matters related to the trafficking offence.

**d) Can victims/survivors of slavery receive compensation in your country and if so,**

**compensations to how many victims have been paid? Please provide details in this**

**regard.**

Victims of human trafficking may seek compensation through Compensation Orders under Section 6 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1993[[37]](#footnote-37); Civil Actions to claim damages; or through State bodies dealing specifically with work-related rights and entitlements; and the Criminal Injuries Compensation Tribunal.

**e) Are confiscated criminal proceeds redistributed to enhance protection and assistance**

**to victims and survivors? Please provide details.**

No, any confiscated criminal proceeds are redistributed to the central exchequer.

**f) Does your country implement the non-punishment principle whereby the victims of**

**contemporary forms of slavery are protected from criminal prosecutions even if they are allegedly involved criminal activities?**

In practice, An Garda Síochána give effect to the non-punishment principle by considering potential victims of human trafficking as victims when this becomes apparent.  Generally, where potential victims of human trafficking claim that they are victims, they are entered into the NRM on the balance of probabilities that they are, and until a full investigation is completed.  This means these potential victims are protected within the Criminal Justice System while an investigation is undertaken.

**5. Other Questions**

**a) What are the key challenges in combating contemporary forms of slavery committed**

**by organised criminal groups in your country?**

Ireland’s common law legal system means the Irish Criminal Justice System relies upon one party putting forward their case, and allowing the other side to argue against that case. The most common type of evidence is provided by witness testimony and in many cases this may be the only evidence presented.

Currently, victims can only be identified by An Garda Síochána. Ireland is sensitive to the concern that this may act as an unintended barrier on the basis that it requires victims to liaise with An Garda Síochána before receiving access to victim supports, potentially deterring possible victims from coming forward. The National Referral Mechanism, the national framework for victim identification, is currently being examined with the aim to create a more holistic framework with multiple channels of entry to the NRM granting access to specialised supports.

**b) Does your country make use of international cooperation tools to tackle transnational**

**organized crime as it relates to contemporary forms of slavery (e.g. Mutual Legal**

**Assistance, joint investigations, extradition, etc...)? Please provide details.**

For the purpose of addressing the international dimension of an investigation, An Garda Síochána utilise the mutual legal assistance process.  In Ireland, the main legislative basis for the provision and receipt of such assistance is the Criminal Justice (Mutual Assistance) Act, 2008[[38]](#footnote-38), as amended.

The Criminal Justice (Joint Investigation Teams) Act 2004[[39]](#footnote-39) gives effect to the EU Council Decision of 13 June 2002 of the Council of the European Union on Joint Investigation Teams[[40]](#footnote-40) and provides for the terms under which Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) can be established under the Act. Ireland is participated in its first JIT involving the transportation of migrants in 2019.

Ireland relies on the European Arrest Warrant to seek the return of a person, wanted in relation to a crime, (including human trafficking offences). The European Arrest Warrant Act 2003[[41]](#footnote-41) is the (as amended) implements the provisions of the Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States[[42]](#footnote-42) .

Ireland can also make requests for extradition through diplomatic channels to seek the return of persons wanted from a country outside of the European Union. Ireland currently has bilateral extradition treaties with Australia, United States of America and Hong Kong.

**c) Has COVID-19 had an impact on the modus operandi of the organised criminal groups which operate in your country and if so, in what way?**

Restrictions placed on the movement of people arising from the existence of the COVID-19 pandemic, contributed to a situation where there was a reduction in incidents of human trafficking and, consequently, the reporting of associated criminality to An Garda Síochána. The demand for sexual services involving ‘person-to-person’ contact decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there are indications of increased demand for online sexual services.

**d) Please provide any additional information, which you deem relevant with regard to the subject matter of this questionnaire.**

1. [Criminal Justice Act 2006, Section 72 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2006/act/26/section/72/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [Offences Against the State Act, 1939 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1939/act/13/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Director of Public Prosecutions, Annual Report 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Director of Public Prosecutions, Annual Report 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Director of Public Prosecutions, Annual Report 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2008/act/8/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Amendment) Act 2013 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2013/act/24/enacted/en/index.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. [Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1998/act/22/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. [Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act, 2000 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/29/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. [Criminal Justice (Surveillance) Act 2009 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2009/act/19/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. [Interception of Postal Packets and Telecommunications Messages (Regulation) Act, 1993 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1993/act/10/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. [gov.ie - Constitution of Ireland (www.gov.ie)](https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/d5bd8c-constitution-of-ireland/) [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. [Data Protection Act, 1988 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1988/act/25/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. [Data Protection (Amendment) Act 2003 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2003/act/6/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. [Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Act 2010 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2010/act/6/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. [Criminal Justice Act 2013 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2013/act/19/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. [Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) (Amendment) Act 2018 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2018/act/26/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. [Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) (Amendment) Act 2021 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2021/act/3/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. [EUR-Lex - 32018L0843 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32018L0843) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. [Criminal Justice Act, 1994, Section 31 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1994/act/15/section/31/enacted/en/html#:~:text=(3)%20A%20person%20shall%20be,trafficking%20or%20other%20criminal%20activity.) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. [Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act, 2001, Section 21 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2001/act/50/section/21/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. [Criminal Justice Act, 1994 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1994/act/15/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. [Proceeds of Crime Act, 1996 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1996/act/30/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. [Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act 2016 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2016/act/8/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. [Criminal Assets Bureau Act, 1996 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1996/act/31/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. [Criminal Justice Act, 1999 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1999/act/10/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. [Criminal Procedure Act 2010, Section 7 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2010/act/27/section/7/enacted/en/html#sec7) [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. [Criminal Justice (Corruption Offences) Act 2018 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2018/act/9/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. [Convention against Corruption (unodc.org)](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/) [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. [OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions - OECD](https://www.oecd.org/corruption/oecdantibriberyconvention.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/090000168007f3f5 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. [Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2011/act/23/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. [Civil Legal Aid Act, 1995 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1995/act/32/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. [Criminal Justice Act, 1999, Section 41 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1999/act/10/section/41/enacted/en/html#sec41) [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. [Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2008/act/8/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. [2nd\_National\_Action\_Plan\_to\_Prevent\_and\_Combat\_Human\_Trafficking\_in\_Ireland.pdf (justice.ie)](http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/2nd_National_Action_Plan_to_Prevent_and_Combat_Human_Trafficking_in_Ireland.pdf/Files/2nd_National_Action_Plan_to_Prevent_and_Combat_Human_Trafficking_in_Ireland.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. [Criminal Justice Act, 1993, Section 6 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1993/act/6/section/6/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. [Criminal Justice (Mutual Assistance) (Amendment) Act 2015 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/act/40/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. [Criminal Justice (Joint Investigation Teams) Act 2004 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2004/act/20/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. [EUR-Lex - 32002F0465 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32002F0465) [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. [European Arrest Warrant Act 2003 (irishstatutebook.ie)](http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2003/act/45/enacted/en/html) [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. [EUR-Lex - 32002F0584 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32002F0584) [↑](#footnote-ref-42)